

# THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN

Pledged to the cause of Temperance.

TRI-WEEKLY.

Containing Articles, original and selected, on every subject calculated to interest, instruct, and benefit its readers.

VOLUME I.

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

NUMBER 19.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1845.

**THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN,**  
Three times a week, on a super-royal sheet.  
It will be delivered to subscribers in the District, at two cents per number, payable weekly.

To distant subscribers it will be mailed at Two Dollars and fifty cents per year, payable in advance.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
One square of 14 lines, one insertion, 37  
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While the "COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN" will be devoted to the cause of Temperance, its columns will be enriched by original articles on subjects calculated to interest, instruct, and benefit its readers. It is intended so to blend variety, amusement, and instruction, as that the various tastes of its patrons may be (as far as it is practicable) gratified. Commerce, Literature, and Science, and every other subject of interest, not inconsistent with Temperance and morality, will receive the earnest attention of the publishers. Nothing of a sectarian, political, or personal character will be admitted.

## OPINIONS OF GREAT MEN.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunken.—*Holy writ.*

No proposition seems to me susceptible of more satisfactory demonstration than this—and I am sure no person can give it one hour's serious thought without assenting to it—that, in the present state of information on this subject, no man can think to act on Christian principles, or do a patriot's duty to his country, and at the same time make or sell the instrument of intoxication.—*Henry Ware, Jr.*

Can it be right for me to derive a living from that which is debasing the minds and ruining the souls of others, or that which is destroying forever the happiness of the domestic circle, and which is filling the land with women and children in a condition far more deplorable than that of widows and orphans; or which is causing nine-tenths of all the crimes, or nine-tenths of all the paupers in the community.—*Francis Wayland.*

I am deeply convinced that the evils of intemperance can never cease, till the virtuous in society shall unite in pronouncing the man who attempts to accumulate wealth by dealing out poison and death to his neighbor, as infamous.—*John Pierpont.*

I challenge any many who understands the nature of ardent spirit, and for the sake of gain continues to be engaged in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in the guilt of murder.—*Lyman Beecher.*

They who keep these fountains of pollution and crime open, are sharers, to a small extent, in the guilt which flows from them. They command the gateway of that mighty god which is spreading desolation through the land, and are chargeable with the present and everlasting consequences, no less than the infatuated victim who throws himself upon the bosom of the burning torrent, and is borne by it into the Gulf of woe.—*Samuel Spring.*

Say not "I will sell by the large quantity—I have no tippers about me, and therefore am not guilty." You are the chief man in this business, the others are only subalterns. You are a "poisoner general"—*Wilbur Fisk, D. D.*

The men who traffic in ardent spirit, and sell to all who will buy, are poisoners general; they murder by majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither do they eye pity nor spare. And what is their end? Is it not the blood of these men? Who will envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The eye of God is on their gardens, their walks, their eyes; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell, blood is there: the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood.—*John Wesley.*

It is a principle in law, that the perpetrator of crime, and the accessory to it, are both guilty, and deserving of punishment. Men have been hanged for the violation of this principle. It applies to the law of God. And as the drunkard cannot go to heaven, can drunkard makers? Are they not, when tried by the principles of the Bible, in view of the developments of Providence, manifestly immoral men?—men who, for the sake of money, will knowingly be instrumental in corrupting the character, increasing the diseases, and destroying the lives of their fellow men. \* \* \* Not only murderers, but those who excite others to commit murder, and furnish the known cause of their evil deeds, will, if they understand what they do, and continue to rebel against God, be shut out of heaven.—*Justin Edwards, D. D.*

You create paupers, and lodge them in your almshouse—orphans, and give them a residence in your asylum—convicts, and send them to your penitentiary. You seduce men to crime, and then arraign them at the bar of justice—immure them

in prison. With one hand you thrust the dagger to the heart—with the other attempt to assuage the pain it causes.—*Dr. Thomas Scott.*

You are filling your almshouses, and jails, and penitentiaries, with victims loathsome and burdensome to the community. You are engaged in a business which is compelling your fellow citizens to pay taxes to support the victims of your employment. You are filling up these abodes of wretchedness and guilt, and then asking your fellow citizens to pay enormous taxes indirectly to support it.—*Rev. Albert Barnes.*

Whether you will hear or whether you will forbear, I shall not cease to remonstrate; and when I can do no more to reclaim you, I will sit down at your gate and cry Murder! Murder! MURDER! *Heman Humphrey, D. D.*

If men will engage in this destructive traffic, if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law book as a pillow, nor quiet conscience by the opiate of a license.—*Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### LANDSMEN AT SEA.

About as many blunders are committed in attempting the use of terms at sea, as in any other business of which we have any knowledge. The vocabulary of the sailor is a difficult one to become acquainted with, and to the old salt nothing is more ludicrous than the perversion of phrases common to the land laborer on ship-board or on shore. We have laughed until we cried over the events of a brief voyage made by a down easter some years ago. The old fellow had been driving carts all his life time, at Newport, Rhode Island, and knew as much about the sea as the man in the moon. Feeling a desire to embark in something more profitable, he had concluded to undertake a fishing speculation. With his son, a stout youth of twenty years, he had made two or three short, as it happened pleasant voyages to Squinocket Point and other places, and finally thought himself a sufficiently accomplished sailor to take command of a sloop he had purchased, and start for Cape Cod, his son being cook, steward, and all hands. It was a delightful morning when they left Newport harbor, but after a few hours it commenced blowing a little harder, and a cloud reared itself in the horizon. The captain began to feel somewhat sea sick.

"There's danger comin' up, Enam," said the old man, "but we won't back out.—You see that point right ahead of us—well stuck to that ar helm. Don't let her flinch an inch,—but drive strate to that point."

"Agreed," said Enam.

"Where's them cold taters?" asked the captain, after a brief pause.

"Down in the cabing."

"And the cold pork?"

"Down in the cabing, tu; and the pepper sass is in the cruet next to the plain vinegar; and the cider brandy is in the jug under the table."

"Well, Enam, I'm going down to take a snack and something to drink. We'll stick her through, as I said afore. If there's any alteration on deck let me know what 'tis."

The captain went down, and in order to quiet his rebellious stomach, plied himself liberally with the cider brandy, and turned in. The storm came up right speedily, shattered the main-sail to ribbons, carried away the mast, and, as the vessel was going with the sea, the helm poked Enam on the side of the head, and knocked him to the lee scupper, where he lay senseless for some minutes. At length he crawled to the companion way, and sung out:

"Daddy! Daddy!"

"Hollo, what's the trouble?"

"Quite an alteration upon the deck here. The long up and down stick has turned into flood-wood, the swing-tree has got possession of the quarter-deck, and our wessel's rollin' hors-hole and scupper-hole in a regular flicker-to-smash style."

### SCARED BY A GRIDIRON.

#### INITIATION FRUSTRATED.

A number of years since, (says the Cincinnati Commercial,) when our city was new and there were no splendid halls, the Masonic body held its sittings in the upper story of a well known public house, kept by Maj. S—t, who was himself a high-mason. As is the case now, many new members were offering, or asking admission into the fellowship and mysteries of this ancient body of brethren. Why it is we cannot say, but there are many stories afloat among the people, and there ever have been, that the novitiate is introduced to a seat on a red hot gridiron! That in making a man a free and accepted brother, they must undergo a great many great interesting ceremonies, besides being shown the grips and signals of the order.

On one occasion—and it must be some forty years ago, according to our informant of many of the particulars—the lodge met, and a young, good looking, spruce clerk of one of the stores came into the lower rooms of the building, it having been arranged to initiate him that evening. He was ordered to remain below till all was ready for his reception. The time dragging, and his mind

conjuring up what he was about to meet, he commenced walking backwards and forwards through the passage leading to the stairway of the lodge. On the right of the passway was the kitchen, in which, and directly before him as he passed the door, was a large fire burning, it being in that season of the year requiring artificial heat for bodily comfort.

It so happened that the Major kept an Irish servant girl, and she was the only person left with the stranger in that part of the house; Betty had heard of the hot gridiron operation of Masons, and, knowing that the young clerk was to be admitted that night, thought she would have a bit of innocent fun. She took a large gridiron on which she broiled many a steak, and placed it on the fire, in full view of the young expectant of mysterious grips—stirred up the blazing fire, and returned to watch the result. Clerky continued to pass and re-pass the door, and ever and anon, Betty saw him cast a wishful glance at that fire-place! The iron was growing redder every time he passed. He shook his head—a sigh escaped him! Betty was in estases. To place her victim still deeper in agony, she placed a small screen, taken from another room, between the fire and the door leading to the hall, as if to hide from his view the fearful instrument of honorable torture. As the cunning jade was retreating, the young man with a wink of the eye, a beckon of the hand, and a "come here" of the head, succeeded in arresting her progress a moment.

"Aa—what is that gridiron on the fire for now," said he, "my good girl? will you tell me?"

"Oh, sir! but I really don't like to. It wouldn't be polite."

"Oh! never mind! I'm exceedingly anxious to know."

"Why—a-there is a Lodge up stairs to-night. And—a—"

"Well, well, I know there is a lodge up stairs to-night. But what is that iron in the fire for? Tell me, good girl, I pray you! Tell me quickly."

"Why—why—I—"

"Speak out! Do! I'm aching to hear!"

"Why, the Major told me as how they're going to make a Mason to-night, and that's all I know about it."

That was enough. The oft told tale was true! That gridiron was for him! A change came over him in a moment. He would not be burned with as hot iron as that, any how. The putting on of hat and cloak was a momentary affair; he sought the street, when legs, if ever, did their duty.

Soon after, the brothers having got all things ready, the Major came down for his young friend, but met Betty, who, seeing the result of her fun and fearing the consequences, came toward her master, sobbing and crying in a most affected manner.

The Major soon learned the story of the young man's flight, also the cause, and answered:

"Never mind, Betty. If he's such a fool as that we don't want him!"

One would naturally suppose that the lodge had a fine laugh over that good joke upon the return of the Major. The inevitable conclusion is that the young clerk never offered himself again as the candidate for admission into the mysteries of free and accepted Masons, and a seat on their rascally red hot gridiron!

**SCHUYLERSVILLE MURDER.**—We learn from the Ballston Spa Gazette that Wilcox was indicted by the grand jury last week, for murder. He was arraigned before the court, and pleaded not guilty. We understand says Gazette, that "mental aberration or insanity" is the plea which will be urged, in excuse for this horrible deed. The only insanity that we have yet heard of, in this case, is that produced by Rum! We understand he was drunk when the murder was committed. That kind of insanity is very common.

**DISASTER ON THE LAKE.**—A large foretop sail schooner went down at her anchors on the night of 18th November, and all on board perished. She came too off Long Point, on the afternoon of the 17th, having lost her foresail, and, being otherwise disabled, lay there repairing damages until the next evening, when she was struck by a squall, and went to the bottom. Her top-gallant yard is out of water. I shall visit the spot, if the weather permits, and endeavor to ascertain what vessel it is.—*Cor. Buff. Com. Ad.*

On Thanksgiving day, a citizen of Simsbury, Conn. choked to death while dining. Galvanic garters are advertised in St. Louis. What next? Why, galvanic bustles.

A town meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last, and well attended, to adopt measures for the immediate construction of a railroad between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Pa. The iron bonds of society are everywhere increasing.

There is only one daily train of cars on the rail road between Albany and Buffalo. The cars leave Utica for the East at 11 o'clock in the morning, and for the West at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A relief meeting for Ireland was held in Boston, on Monday evening.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 16, 1845.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, appeared in his seat this morning.

Mr. Allen gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a joint resolution to give twelve months notice to Great Britain that the joint tenancy of Oregon should cease.

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of Caleb Green, Clerk District Court, United States, La. Mr. Bagby had leave to withdraw the papers of J. Bradley and others, on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Speight introduced a bill for the Improvement of Pearl river, read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Speight withdrew the papers of Wm. Hutchins, and gave notice of a bill in regard to a rail-road from Jefferson to Alabama line.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, praying for the improvement of the Ohio river. Also, a petition in relation the Canal around the Sault St. Mary, Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Sturgeon presented the petition of Mrs. Mary Rensselaer—referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jarnigan presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, asking for lands within the borders of the States for purposes of Education.

He also introduced a private bill for the relief of J. S. Russworm—read twice and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Dix presented the petition of the New York pilots praying for the repeal of the Pilot law—referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Atherton asked leave to introduce a bill to pay New Hampshire for her claims against the United States.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution to make Jersey City, N. J., a port of entry—lies over.

Mr. Upham presented a remonstrance against the annexation of Texas as a slave State—laid on the table.

Mr. Barrow presented a resolution—not heard.

Mr. Huntington presented a remonstrance against the admission of Texas as a slave State.

Messrs. Ashley and Jarnigan withdrew certain papers.

Mr. Levy withdrew the petition of Salt Marsh and Fuller, and had them referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Also, the petition of Lt. J. Gillis, U. S. Navy for expenses incurred in Exploring Expedition—referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Levy called up his resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a map of Florida—which was adopted.

The presiding officer presented a bid to do the printing of the Senate from Jefferson & Co.

Also, a message from the President of the United States in relation to the claim of the heirs of Gen. Armstrong.

Also, a report of the superintendent of the coast survey—laid on the table, and 500 extra copies ordered to be printed, 250 for the Senate, and 250 for the use of the officers.

Mr. Benton presented a petition of 84 Captains of steamboats on the Ohio river, complaining of the tolls of the Portland & Louisville canal, and the insufficiency of said canal—also Captain Crane's report, which he moved to have referred with the petition to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Breese offered a resolution to have the remaining copies of Fremont's (some 8,000) Report bound at not exceeding 50 cents per copy—lies over.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to increase the pay of the U. S. District Attorney for Louisiana.

Mr. Crittenden withdrew the papers of Christopher Miller.

Mr. Woodbridge introduced a bill to amend an act in relation to Land Claims in Michigan—referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The resolutions of Mr. Cass then came up for consideration; when

Mr. Niles rose and addressed the Senate. He regretted that the subject of peace and war had been precipitately introduced upon resolutions, which, in ordinary times, would have been passed without debate. He was for the resolutions; for giving the notice to Great Britain to abrogate the joint occupation of Oregon. He approved of the Executive's acts; he could not leave the matter with the Executive now. He thought it was with Congress, negotiation having failed. He was in favor of putting the country in a proper state of defence to preserve the peace. When England found she could get nothing more by bullying, she would accept the 49th parallel as the boundary, and settle the question. He had no doubt but what this would be the case; but still he thought it proper to put the country in a state of defence.

Mr. Crittenden saw nothing objectionable in the resolutions. He should vote for them, but not with the idea that war would be the consequence.

Mr. C was in favor of giving two years notice instead of one.

Mr. Cass, in answer to Mr. Crittenden, read an extract from his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. Webster saw nothing in the resolutions objectionable. He regretted the remarks of the Senator from Michigan, as they might create alarm and ruin a vast number of merchants and commercial men. He was for preparing for war without alarm, instead of giving an alarm and making no preparation. He did not believe war would ensue.

The resolutions were adopted, we believe unanimously, and then the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the Journal was read, the following joint resolutions reported from the Committee on Territories, came up as the special order:

Be it resolved, &c. That the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Be it further resolved, That until the Representatives in Congress shall be appointed according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the

United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two Representatives.

Mr. McConnell moved the previous question—and refused to withdraw it.

Mr. Herriek moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The motion failed—yeas 52, nays 142.

The motion for the previous question was then seconded by tellers—yeas 91, nays 85.

The main question was ordered to be put—yeas 108, nays 90—and being put as follows: "Shall the joint resolutions be engrossed and read a third time this day?" it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 141, nays 57. So the resolutions were read a third time, and the question being on their passage—

Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, took the floor to offer his reasons for voting against their adoption. He began by alluding to the want of time that had been allowed for an examination of the resolutions now before the House. So far as he understood them, he was prepared to offer some objections to their passage. He would state, however, that Massachusetts was not opposed to the extension of our territory; this her sons would demonstrate at the proper time, when it could be done in a proper manner. He alluded to the lucid and able expositions of the late and the present Secretary of State upon this question; but the labors and efforts of a son of Massachusetts, his venerable colleague, then before him, (Mr. Adams,) were of infinitely greater importance.

That Massachusetts desired to see our territory extended to the Pacific ocean, he entertained no doubt; and he prayed to God that the life of his venerable colleague might be spared to witness the stars and stripes floating over the sovereign and independent states of this Union, bounded by that sea; that the ear which heard the booming of the British cannon at the battle of Bunker Hill, might hear the roar of the waves beating against our shores on the mighty Pacific; that the eye which saw the blaze of the burning dwellings at Charlestown, might yet witness the multitudes who were to populate the territories towards the setting sun. His remarks were characterized by great courtesy and ability.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rockwell's remarks, several motions were made; but the resolutions were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. They were passed—yeas 141; nays 56. So Texas is now a State of this Union so far as the action of the House is concerned.

A fop of fashion is said to be the mercer's friend, the tailor's fool, and his own foe. Though a coat be ever so fine that a fool wears it, it is still but a fool's coat.

There is a time when man will not suffer bad things because their ancestors have suffered worse. There is a time when the hairy head of inveterate abuse will neither draw reverence nor obtain protection.

One of the City Watch of Boston a few days since, arrested a man on suspicion of being drunk!

There is a town down east, where the cows are fed upon fishes. Their milk is not scaly, but skim milk.

The citizens of Henderson county, Ky. are making efforts to concentrate the Green river trade at the town of Henderson. An immense warehouse is about to be erected at that place for the reception of tobacco.

## CUPPING AND LEECHING.

THE subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Washington and its vicinity for past favors in the above business, and solicits a continuance of the same.

I am prepared to meet the desires with the above business day or night, and it is my wish and intent to give satisfaction to every one that will favor me with a call. Mrs. Devaughan will attend to Ladies in the above business if desired.

My place of residence is on 9th st. West side, near the corner of E st.

JOHN DEVAUGHAN.

MRS. DEVAUGHAN wishes to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and vicinity, that she is prepared to bleach Ladies' Bonnets, and Gentlemen's Summer Hats in a style that will give satisfaction.

CATHARINE D. DEVAUGHAN.

Nov. 18—1m

## EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

THOMAS PURSELL has just imported, per ships Pacific and Hampden, from Liverpool and other sources, one hundred and thirteen packages of the above articles, of the newest style and from the best manufacturers, such as—

French and English china dinner, tea, and toilet Sets, or pieces detached

Canton china, pearl, white, blue, stone china and blue printed, and figured Plates

Dishes, Bowls, Vases, (a great variety)

In a word, his very extensive Stock embraces almost every article usually kept in such establishments.

Dixon's English Britannia Tea and Coffee Sets, and plated Castors

And, also, American Britannia Coffee and tea Sets, or pieces separate

Castors, Lamps, Candlesticks, Mugs, covered Pitchers Table and tea Spoons, Covered Urns and Briggies, &c.

Solar, Jap, or oil Lamps

Lamp Glasses and Wicks, of almost every size Ivory-handled and other Knives and Forks, in complete sets or separate

Plated and brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays Waiters, Looking-Glasses, Shovel and Tong Cut, pressed, and plain Tumblers, Wines Champagne, Finger Bowls, Wine Coolers, Claret

Decanters, Fruit Baskets, Dishes, Lamps, &c.

A large assortment of common Ware, suitable for retailing. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, as cheap as the very cheapest.

English Pipes in boxes

First quality Stone Ware at the factory prices.

As the subscriber is determined to reduce his heavy stock of Goods he intends to sell low, and solicits a call from his friends and the public generally at his store opposite Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue.

THOMAS PURSELL.

Nov. 18—2m

**FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.**—For rent, three newly finished houses on D, between 9th and 10th streets, containing nine comfortable rooms in each, brick out-houses, &c. One of the houses I am now furnishing, and a careful tenant would rent it low for the approaching season. To any person wishing a very comfortable house and convenient location, this house is just such a one. For further particulars apply at

SELBY PARKER'S

Perfumery and Fancy Store, between 9th and 10th streets, Penn. Avenue.

Nov. 27—4f